

- FIG. 61. *Ensina picciola* Bigot.
FIG. 62. *Euribia geminata* Lw.
FIG. 63. *Euribia albiceps* Lw.
FIG. 64. *Euribia clathrata* Lw.
FIG. 65. *Euribia fucata* Fabr.
FIG. 66. *Zonosema clecta* Say, n. var.

A NEW SPECIES OF POLYDRUSUS GERMAR (COLEOP.).

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While on visits to south-central Alabama early in 1921 and 1923 specimens of an Otorhynchid beetle unknown to me were taken by beating maples. Recently upon attempting to identify them as our eastern *Polydrusus americanus* Gyll., it became apparent that they were structurally very different from that species, as well as smaller and much paler. That led to a careful consideration not only of those species described from our southwestern territory, Lower California, Mexico and Central America, but of European species as well, in the latter case especially because several adventitious species of this and allied genera have already made their appearance here—most likely introduced in nursery stock. The net result is my conviction that the species in question is indigenous and undescribed, and its description follows:

Polydrusus decoratus new species.

Oblong oval, compact. Inner wings present, fully developed. Brown to piceous, alutaceous, shining, legs, antennæ and mouth parts somewhat lighter; abdominal segments black. Surface above completely covered by close-set grayish-white, ashy and light brown scales which are squarish or broadly ovate or rounded, the light brown ones on elytra condensed on the disk to form a three lobed patch with a short, broad stem toward but not reaching base. This patch in some specimens is outlined with darker brown scales. There is also a small brown spot at the apical end of the fourth stria. On the thorax these light brown scales form a median and, at base, two lateral longitudinal lines approaching but not reaching apex, in some specimens fusing together over the whole dorsal surface; and on the head they likewise form a median and, back of the eyes, two lateral lines reaching the base, in some specimens confluent across base. Surface below densely covered with whitish spatulate scales, distinctly separated along

gular suture, less densely placed on abdominal segments and legs, those on femora beneath, and on tibiae predominantly, with an intermingling of ligulate scales; those on last ventral segment hair-like. Antennae glabrous, rather sparsely and very coarsely hairy, densely so and more finely on elongate oval club; hairs of scape broad and scale-like; scape reaching front margin of thorax, slender, moderately clavate. Joints of funicle obconic, first at least twice as broad and three times as long as second, and much longer than second and third together; second joint twice as long as wide; third as wide as long, hardly more than half as long and much less robust than fourth. Scrobe deep, bending above at a rounded right angle, reaching bottom of beak at so obtuse an angle as to be almost perpendicular to it, but not extending or converging beneath it. Beak short, flat, broadly notched at tip, nasal plate very small; beak but little constricted before eyes, about two thirds length of head, rather thickly clothed with long, erect, bristling, very dark brown and conspicuously broad setae, broadest at their apex, protruding through its scaly covering, and continued, more sparsely, over head. Eyes moderate, broadly rounded in front, slightly pointed above and below, between these points the arc of the rear margin greatly flattened. Thorax constricted at apical fourth and distinctly wider than long, shorter than head and beak, sides rounded, not globosely, base truncate with narrow margin. Dark brown setae like those on beak and head, numerous over dorsal surface, somewhat inclined forward. Scutellum distinct, roughly quadrate, about as broad as long, raised above adjoining elytral surfaces by its ashy scaly covering, and bordered with light brown scales which reach it along suture. Elytra much wider than thorax, ventricose, broadest two fifths from apex, their humeri prominent, each with ten deep striae coarsely and closely impressed with subquadrate punctures, third and fourth striae slightly sinuate on basal fifth; intervals broad, slightly convex, their convexity obscured by scales, each with a single row of fine, widely spaced punctures along middle bearing dark brown bristling setae as described above, these setae somewhat inclined rearward and as long or longer than one half the width of such intervals. Beneath, second ventral at middle almost four times as long as third; first strongly sinuate apically, third slightly so basally. Legs moderate in length, femora strongly clavate, unarmed, the anterior pair a little shorter and stouter than the others. Tibiae outwardly with a row of widely spaced, blunt spines curving forward, apex strongly mucronate, front and middle pairs bent inward apically. Claws connate at base. Length from front of eyes: 3.10-3.75 mm.; width at humeri: 1.25-1.40 mm.

Holotype ♀, Hazen, Alabama; April 4, 1921. Allotype ♂, same locality and date. Sixty specimens taken by me on *Acer saccharinum* and on neighboring *Quercus prinus*. Type in my collection. Paratypes in collections of American Museum of Natural History, United States National Museum, Mr. Charles W. Leng, and Mr. Howard Notman.

From *P. americanus* Gyll. this new species is distinguished by the much paler brown scales of the dorsal patch, which in the former extend along the third and thence by the fourth interval to the base,—

by the spatulate or rounded scales on third and fourth ventral segments, and on scape by ligulate instead of hairy ones; by the lack of the border of white scales about the scutellum which characterizes *americanus*, by the shorter and much less constricted beak, much more perpendicular antennal scrobe, which in *americanus* makes an acute angle with bottom of beak and does not quite reach it,—and in the relative lengths of the first four funicular joints. While the ornamentation of its elytra suggests *americanus*, it seems much more nearly related to *P. peninsularis* Horn, in size, general pale color and form, and especially in the character of the antennal scrobe. It is however at once distinguished by the length of the scape, which in that species, although exceeding the rear of the eyes, does not reach the rear of the head; by the relative lengths of the funicular joints, which in *peninsularis* compare with each other as follows: First about twice length of second, but little longer than second and third together; third cylindrical, a very little longer than wide, and a little shorter than fourth; and by the following diverse characters of the latter, to-wit: Beak about half length of head instead of two thirds as in this new species; thorax about as long as wide instead of shorter, scales of femora ligulate to hairy, not rounded; few dark scales on head, not arranged in rows; the darker scales on elytra in great minority, more or less irregularly placed and not forming a conspicuous dorsal patch; and by the very short and pale erect setæ of head, thorax and elytra as compared with the long, broad and dark ones characterizing *decoratus*. *Ochreus* (Fall), known from New Mexico, is a yellowish species as its name implies, with a pale green sheen, with which *decoratus* could hardly be confused, the latter entirely lacking the green tint and lustrous effulgence so common in the genus.

This species was found to be fairly abundant on sugar maple at the type locality, and I have no doubt that its host plant there was that tree. If so, it would seem that it should be found further north where that tree prevails.